GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:715
ANSWERED ON:03.12.2015
Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
Maganti Shri Murali Mohan;Nayak Shri B.V.

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the principal objectives of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) the criterion to identify a Gram Panchayat by Member of Parliament for being developed as Adarsh Gram;

(c) the number and name of Members of Parliament (MPs) who have adopted villages under the SAGY, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government is providing any financial assistance to implement this flagship scheme?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT)

(a): As per the guidelines of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, the main objectives of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) are:

i. To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats

ii. To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through −

a. improved basic amenities
b. higher productivity
c. enhanced human development
d. better livelihood opportunities
e. reduced disparities
f. access to rights and entitlements
g. wider social mobilization
h. enriched social capital

iii. To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt
iv. To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats

(b): As per the SAGY guidelines, the criterion to identify a Gram Panchayat by Hon'ble Member of Parliament are:
A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. In districts where this unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen.

Para 9 of SAGY Guidelines makes it clear that Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit and in districts where the suggested unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. Therefore, in States like Kerala, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand which have larger Panchayats, the MP can choose any of them, as Gram Panchayat is the basis unit. In the case of States which do not have Gram Panchayats, the entity deemed to be Gram Panchayat under MGNREGA, may be considered in SAGY as well. (Inserted vide clarification to the principal Guidelines File No. M-13012/02/2014-SAGY dated 22.10.2014 as annexure - I)

The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.

The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. LokSabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and RajyaSabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

The Gram Panchayats once selected by members of Parliament (whose tenures have ended on account of resignation or otherwise) would be continued as such under SAGY irrespective of whether activities have already been initiated in the GP under SAGY or not. The newly elected MPs will have the option to select the GP of their choice and two more subsequently by 2019. (Inserted vide addendum to the principal Guidelines File No. J-11011/4/2015-SAGY dated 20.03.2015 as annexure - II)

The current RajyaSabha members elected from the erstwhile undivided State of Andhra Pradesh before the bifurcation of the State may choose villages under SAGY from anywhere in the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh (this is, anywhere in the newly −created states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, both) irrespective of their allotted State as a one-time exception. This on-time dispensation will not, however, be applicable subsequently, as and when RajyaSabha MPs are freshly elected from the newly-created states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. (Inserted vide addendum to the principal Guidelines File No. K-11033/4/2014-SAGY dated 27.08.2015 as annexure - III)

(c): State /UT wise number of MPs who have identified Gram Panchayats under the SAGY is mentioned below:

S.No Name of the State Total No. of GPs identified

1 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS 1

2 ANDHRA PRADESH 30

3 ARUNACHAL PRADESH 3

4 ASSAM 21

5 BIHAR 53

6 CHANDIGARH 1

7 CHHATTISGARH 16

8 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI 1

9 DAMAN AND DIU 1

10 DELHI 8

11 GOA 3

12 GUJARAT 37

13 HARYANA 15

14 HIMACHAL PRADESH 7

15 JAMMU AND KASHMIR 9

16 JHARKHAND 19

17 KARNATAKA 38

18 KERALA 30

19 LAKSHADWEEP 1

20 MADHYA PRADESH 37

21 MAHARASHTRA 67

22 MANIPUR 3

23 MEGHALAYA 3

24 MIZORAM 2

25 NAGALAND 2

26 NOMINATED 8

27 ODISHA 27

28 PUDUCHERRY 2

29 PUNJAB 20

30 RAJASTHAN 34

31 SIKKIM 2

32 TAMIL NADU 56

33 TELANGANA 21

34 TRIPURA 3

35 UTTAR PRADESH 104

36 UTTARAKHAND 7

37 WEST BENGAL 4

Total 696

Details of Names of Members of Parliament along with the Gram Panchayat identified under SAGY is enclosed as annexure − IV

(d): No Madam. SAGY is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/Behavioural change, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The development of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY is intended to take place through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds.

****